

By this agreement (agreement), Croatia enjoyed complete autonomous status under the name of the Banovina of Croatia. The ban, or governor, of Croatia had to be appointed by the crown after being proposed by the Croat Diet. While Croatia was granted full autonomy, the rest of Yugoslavia continued under the unitaristic and centralistic system. Dr. Miskic joined the movement as its vice president, and several members of the Croat Peasant Party were appointed in important posts in the central government. The agreement (agreement) did not solve the problem of Serbo-Croat relations, however, and was particularly opposed by the Serbs as having been reached without participation of their political parties; also, as having included several Serbian districts in autonomous Croatia.

The Cvetkovic-Miskic regime continued until March 27, 1941, when the regime and the government were overthrown by a popular uprising of the Serbs in protest over the signing of the Tripartite Pact with Germany.

World War II.—In the beginning of World War II, Yugoslavia was spared involvement in the conflict, preserving a precarious neutrality for 20 months. But after his conquest of western Europe, Hitler turned toward the Balkans. By increasing diplomatic pressure, he forced Yugoslavia to sign the Tripartite Pact in Vienna on March 25, 1941, but promised not to ask for passage of Axis troops or war material through that country. This situation differed from that of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary, who, after signing the pact, had to permit the presence of German troops on their soil. The Serbs, in a violent popular reaction, overthrew the regime and the government two days later, thus practically repudiating the Tripartite Pact. Hitler's reaction to what he considered a personal affront was swift; on April 6 he launched a powerful attack on Yugoslavia from three sides, preceded by a merciless bombardment of Belgrade. The Wehrmacht, far superior in mechanized armament, broke the organized resistance of the Yugoslav Army in 10 days. The king, Peter II (who had acceded the throne after the coup d'etat of March 27, 1941), accompanied by the new government fled over by Gen. Dušan Simovic, went into exile in London to continue to fight on the side of the Allies.

Yugoslavia was divided between the Axis and their satellites, Bulgaria and Hungary, which at the time created the "Independent State of Croatia" whose head (pope) was Ante Pavelic, and which included more than 2,000,000 Serbs. Serbia was reduced practically to its pre-Balkan War frontiers, but without the attributes of an independent state. The occupation of Serbia was marked by acts of sadistic cruelty on the part of the Germans; but even there were suggested by the atrocities committed in the Independent State of Croatia. The official policy of the Independent State, which was publicly announced in the Pavelic Ustaša parliament, was the extermination of the Serbs in Croatia. These were executed in various ways, either forcibly evicted from Croatia or forced to embrace the Roman Catholic faith. The unofficial estimate made by the government in exile of Serbs killed by the Ustaša reached the appalling figure of 600,000 men, women, and children.

When Yugoslavia surrendered to Germany on April 10, 1941, many of the officers and men refused to accept the surrender order and several

in an evacuation. Any attempt to save Greece from complete occupation was abandoned. Conditions for an evacuation were worse than Dunkerque the year before. There, the RAF could at least support the ground troops in some strength; the British coast was nearby, and many boats were on hand for the evacuation. In Greece, a friendly shore was much farther away; practically no air cover was available; and shipping space was scarce. A delaying action was fought to permit the embarkation of the main forces. This action took place along a line roughly 30 miles long, centered on the historic Pass of Thermopylae.

On April 23, the Greek king and government left for Crete. It was officially requested that the British forces be withdrawn from the Greek mainland. This request was not a hostile act, but the logical consequence of the collapse of the country's defenses and a promise of access to British evacuation, which began on April 23 and was completed by May 1. Equipment was lost, but the number of rescued was higher than expected; roughly 15,000 British fighting casualties were estimated as 5,000 killed and wounded. About 8,000 were captured.

Once again there were no British soldiers on the European continent, and no other fighting force faced the Axis in Europe. Hitler, in a speech delivered on May 4, gave the Wehrmacht's casualties in the Italian campaign as only 3,428. In reality the Wehrmacht probably lost more than 20,000 men, most of them in mass attacks against the sacrificed defenders of the Italian front and in the last furious drive to prevent British evacuation.

Balkan Aftermath.—After the surrender of Yugoslav armies, the Germans declared that King Peter's regime and the Yugoslav state had ceased to exist, and the country was split up by the conquerors. German-sponsored leaders of the Croat separatist group Ustaša (The A-shars) proclaimed the creation of a new Great South-Slavic state. Ante Pavelic was to be its temporary head, and Croat soldiers in the Yugoslav Army were urged to revolt. The Ustaša marched a totalitarian regime, based upon brutal, retrograde, and anti-Semitic principles, over the Yugoslav population. The treatment of Serbs and Jews who opposed the Ustaša was particularly brutal. Within 100 days of its rule, the Pavelic regime committed 100,000 victims. A Croat declaration went to Rome to offer the crown of a revived Croatian monarchy to Amedeo, duke of Spoglio, prince of the Royal Italian House of Savoie. The duke accepted the throne but never came to Croatia. The Ustaša ruled Croatia contrary to the will of more than 90 per cent of the population.

THE Encyclopedia AMERICANA

COMPLETE IN
THIRTY VOLUMES

MOORE KIRK

WIKIS - ETHNIC DEMAND

1829



1951

NEW YORK · CHICAGO

AMERICANA CORPORATION

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2003 2006

In the Last Stages of the Nightmare

(Continued from page 17)

When the days of this nightmare were drawing to a close, and the Nazis were losing, the USTASE heads together with Archbishop of Zagreb Stepinac tried an about face, by submitting a memorandum to the Supreme Allied Command for the Mediterranean, outlining their policy and asking for Anglo-American occupation of Yugoslavia. They even went so far as to offer USTASE troops. They turned advisors and suggested that the "right" Allies must not lose another day. (The USTASHI Minister Vrancic took the memorandum personally by plane to the Supreme Allied Command for the Mediterranean where upon arrival he was promptly arrested and interned by the Allied authorities as an enemy). On March 24, 1945 they officially declared their new enemy as the Yugoslav National Liberation movement. Then more people were hanged, executed or liquidated. Now even USTASHI who had relatives in the Yugoslav National Army were considered enemies and liquidated. Hostages as high as 350 would be shot in one day. The USTASE were wild, desperate, and panicky. By April, 1945, realizing the end was approaching but still confident that they would return, the USTASE buried 36 chests of plundered gold and valuables—rings, jewelry, gold watches, gold dentures, etc. and two truckloads of silver, as well as documents and even phonograph records of PAVELIC's speeches, in the Franciscan monastery in Zagreb Cathedral City, the Kaptol. (USTASA Minister Alajbegovic, later extradited to Yugoslavia by Anglo-American authorities, said on June 7, 1947 that he buried most of the files of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Archbishop's palace in Zagreb.) Then came the collapse. USTASE run like frightened dogs.

The USTASE ran for their lives with the Nazi troops. Some were caught and executed. Many escaped. Pavelic was captured by the American forces and held in prison near Salzburg. While preparations were under way for his trial there was a "mysterious intervention." Pavelic was unconditionally released to Rome. He traveled from one monastery to another in

monk disguise under false names as Father Benares and Father Gomez. Again they tried to reorganize the USTASE, only this time under the name of the innocent sounding "THE CRUSADERS." By November 8, 1945 they notified their USTASE representatives in Zagreb that they had the "PLEDGE OF USTASE INTELLECTUALS IN SALZBURG READY TO LIBERATE THE CROATIAN PEOPLE." They were positive that the Allied armies would come to their help. They were convinced the Western powers would turn against the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia would be wiped out in the battle thereby their USTASKA CROATIA would again spring into power. And would not the USTASI CROATIAN SOLDIER NOW BE FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH DEMOCRATIC DEFENDERS OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION?

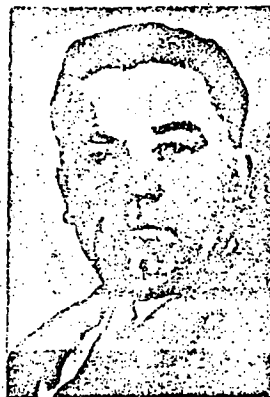
But things were bogging down. Pavelic's movements in Italy were becoming hard to explain to the Allies. Father Krunoslav Draganovic, a former USTASA, made arrangements and assisted the safe journey of the Poglavnik Pavelic to Buenos Aires, Argentina aboard the Italian ship S. S. Scuterie, on November 6, 1948. But so innocent was POGGLAVNIK PAVELIC that he disguised himself with beard, mustache and glasses and his documents carried false pictures and the name DAL ARANYOS.

What happened to the MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC? He was assisted via Ireland to reach the United States. He, too, was innocent. He entered illegally (July 16, 1948) on an Irish certificate of identity as ALOIS ANICH. He joined his relatives J. J. Artukovich

and Vido Artukovich (whose wife is Mrs. Andrija Artukovic's sister) in Los Angeles, California in 1948.

When his whereabouts became known, the Yugoslav government filed a petition with the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California on August 29, 1951, requesting the extradition of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, who has been charged in Yugoslavia for murder of peaceful and innocent men, women and children.

The indictment accuses ARTUKOVIC with murder of some 1,293 people, women and children including infants, referring in general terms to in excess of 200,000 victims. This includes the charges against ARTUKOVIC for the murder of the Bishop of the Serbian Orthodox Church Petar Zimonjic, for the murder of citizens of Serbian nationality in three areas—of both sexes and various ages; for the murder of all citizens of Gypsy origin in three areas; for the murder of a number of Jewish people and patriotic Croats. The indictment names as among the victims some fifty-eight children ranging from sixteen days to 16 years of age, a host of women from eighteen to eighty-five years of age, whose names fill almost thirteen pages of the record, forty-seven priests of the Serbian Orthodox Church and forty-eight Rabbis and cantors.



"Somehow I made my way..."

What would American say if they found what appears on the following pages in their cities and towns?

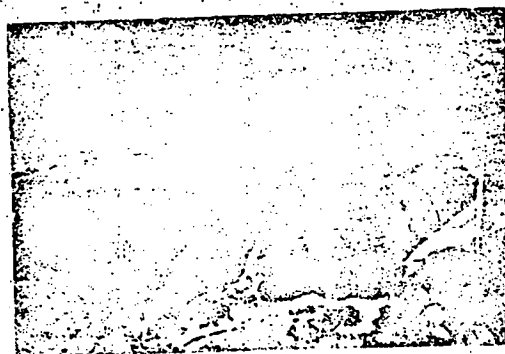
Would they find Artukovic a "poor, honest, innocent man?"

WHAT ARTUKOVIC, PAVELIC
AND USTASHI LEFT BEHIND
WHILE THEY STILL
LIVE IN SAFETY



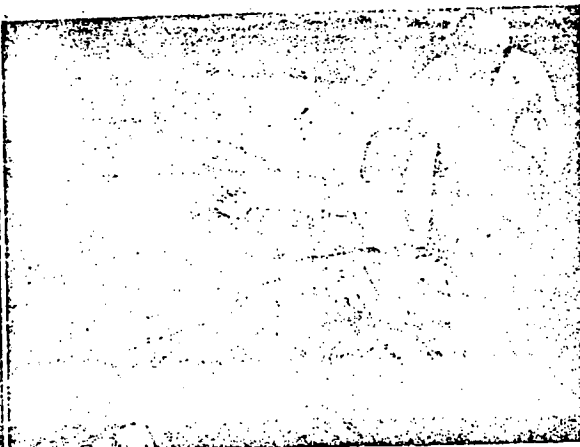
Bodies lined up for identification.





After departure of his beloved USTASHI, the Archbishop of Zagreb (Cardinal) Stepinac wrote in a pastoral letter dated September 21, 1945, as well as in a letter addressed to President Tuto, protesting the stripping of USTASHI and Nazi graves. He said:

"In death all men cease to be enemies. The unwritten law of human decency, springing from Christian love, gives to all men the right of decent burial."





This poor peasant woman and her child did not live to tell their story...



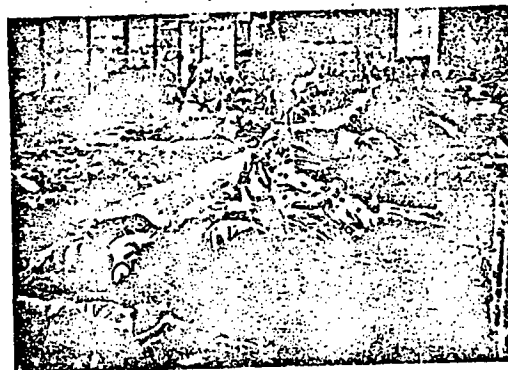
Nor did these "notorious enemies" opposed to Andrija Artukovic and their USTASHI



This peasant woman will be able to 'see' the murderers Artukovic and Pavelic. Their USTASHI gouged her eyes for the Poglevnits collection!



Artukovic didn't manage to kill everyone. A few "lucky" survivors from Jasenovac Concentration camp are shown here.



Champion USTASHI Cut-Throat V. Maki Luburic trained younger USTASHI how to become human butchers. With a specially made long bladed sharp knife, Luburic slashed an unbelievable number of throats at Jasenovac. ARTUKOVIC promoted him to the Champion Cut-Throat group—an elite distinguished group at Jasenovac made up of notorious murderers like Franciscan monk Miroslav Majstorovic-Filipovic (who boasted at his trial about the thousands he slaughtered), Father Zvonko Brekalo, Father Culina, Zvonko Lipovac, etc.

How to Become a Human Butcher

Jose Orskovic, age 19, entered the USTASHI in Zagreb in 1941. He was captured in late 1942.

In his own words he related his gruesome story in a calm, matter-of-fact manner, his training, his reaction and his ultimate participation in human butchery.

They (ref. interned people in the concentration camp) slept under the bare sky. They were given only salty fish to eat but although water was put in sight, they were not given any. The camp commanders ordered us to separate 200 prisoners from the first group. We then took them to the sea (city of Pag) where they were slaughtered. Some of my comrades and I couldn't stomach the slaughtering—we couldn't do it. Then the commanders reprimanded us and upbraided us asking what kind of Croats and USTASHI were we? They said, "He who could not kill with joy a Jew, Serb, Gypsy or Communist, was not an USTASHI." In order to win us over to do the killing, they gave us younger ones wine and liquor. They brought in girl prisoners, stripped them naked and told us to choose whichever one we wanted. However after our sexual intercourse with the girl we were to kill her. Some of the boys got drunk and got carried away—they were able to do it. I couldn't. It revolted me and I said so openly.

A few days later a high functionary, Luburic was his name,

came to the camp from Zagreb. He came to see the work at the camp. That's when the real massacres began. Our men killed so many people that the whole sea around Pag was red with blood.

"Luburic was informed that I and some of the others had refused to kill. Luburic then called all of us USTASHI together. We stood in formation. He made a speech in which he said that those who could not kill Serbs, Jews, Gypsies and Communists were traitors to the USTASHI State. He then asked who of us could not kill? I answered, as did several others. Since my voice was the first to speak out, Luburic called me out of line and as I stood in front of the formation, Luburic asked, 'What kind of an USTASHI are you if you cannot kill a Serb or a Jew?'

"I told him that I was ready to give my life for the Leader (Poglavnik Pavelic) at any time, and that I would be able to kill an enemy in battle, but I just could not kill unarmed people, especially women and little children.

"He laughed so loud and said that this, too, was a battle, that 'Serbs, Jews, Gypsies and Partisans were not people but wild beasts and that it was the duty of all USTASHI to clear Croatia of this pestilence, and whosoever refused to assist is as much an enemy of the Leader and Croatia as they were.'

"Luburic then called one of his men and whispered something. The man left the room. He returned with two small 2-year-old children. Luburic said they were Jewish children and he handed one over to me and told me to kill the baby. I answered I couldn't do it. Whereupon all those around me burst into laughter and teased me. Then Luburic took out his knife and slit the throat of the child in front of me saying, 'There, that's the way to do it.'

"The sound of the child's scream and the blood gushing out made me faint. I almost fell. One of the USTASHI caught me. When I had somehow pulled myself together, Luburic ordered me to raise my right foot. I did so and he put the other child under my foot. Then he commanded, 'smash.' I did just that. I crushed the child's head with my foot. Luburic patted me on the shoulder and said, 'Bravo! you'll make a good USTASHA yet.'

"That is how I committed my first murder. After killing this first child I got dead drunk. While drunk some of us raped some Jewish girls and then killed them. Later I didn't have to get drunk.

"Afterwards, when Slano was liquidated and all its prisoners killed, I was sent to the district of Korenica to clean out the Serbs. You know what my record is there..."

WHO IS GENERAL DRINYANIN?

"USTASHI FORBIDDEN TO JOIN FOREIGN ARMIES"

After Poglavnik Pavelic resurrected the USTASHI abroad in 1942 with his "Call to blood" proclamation (issued in Buenos Aires, Argentina), "DANICA" the USTASHI newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois (U.S.A.), carried the following message calling on all USTASHI to "be patient for USTASHI will march again under a CROATIAN FLAG." The following is an order from "General Drinyanin" published in "DANICA," No. 13, August 9, 1950:

"Headquarters of the V. Assembly of Croatian armed forces, having jurisdiction over all subjects of the Croatian armed forces (Hr or Sn) living on the territory of the European states.

"It has been learned that some persons, unauthorized, are endeavoring to persuade individuals to enlist in foreign armies.

"By the order of the Supreme

Command of all Croatian armed forces, all subjects living in any European state be notified that no individual person is authorized, nor is permitted enlisting in foreign armies in any capacity, without a special authorized permit.

"The Supreme Command of all Croatian armed forces will call its forces to arm against bolshe-

vism when the time arrives, to fight side by side with other anti-Communist nations, under our own flag, and within our own Croatian army formations!"

Headquarters
V. Assembly,
General Drinyanin"

("Vjekoslav Maks Luburic)

What kind of a man was V. MAKŠ LUBURIC? Dr. Vladko Maček—the man who preferred Hitler NAZI to USTASHI—living as a house guest of the LUBURIC family in Zagreb during the bloody reign of terror in Croatia has this mild apologetic description of LUBURIC in his book entitled "In the Struggle for Freedom":

"His (Luburic's) mother was a quiet and pious woman, treated by her son with tenderness and respect. Notwithstanding this, she confided once with tears in her eyes to my wife: 'You see how my Vjeko is nice to me. But if only a small part of what people say about him is true, I wish I had never seen the day I gave him life.' Of course, MY WIFE DID NOT BURDEN HER WITH NEW INTELLIGENCE ABOUT HER SON'S CRIMES."

VJEKOSLAV MAKŠ LUBURIC ("GENERAL DRINYANIN") escaped with the Nazis and settled in MADRID, SPAIN, leading a 'respectable' life as publisher of the newspaper "DRINA." Collaborating with Luburic is the very esteemed ARCHBISHOP of SARAJEVO USTASHA DR. IVAN SARIC, now leading a 'respectable' life in Madrid and champion defender of USTASHA ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC.



DRINA

VJESTNIK HRVATSKOG NARODNOG ODPORA

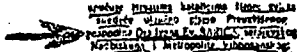
God. II.

EUROPA, Veljaka 1952.

Dr. I-7.

SREDIŠNJI HRVATSKI ODBOR

Za Međunarodni Euharistijski Kongres u Barceloni



HRVATI KATOLICI ŠIROM SVIETA

"DANICA"

"An American newspaper in the Croatian language—dedicated to the cultural enlightenment and spiritual uplifting of Americans of Croatian origin through the American way of life."

"In harmony with the American tradition of Freedom and Independence, the "DANICA" champions the right of the Croatian people to the re-establishment of their own National State."

(Rev. Castimir Majic,
Editor—Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.)

(Continued from page 9)

Murder in Their Cult

In the short high-marish three and a half years of the USTASHI reign of terror, and out of a total population of 5 million in the territory under USTASHI control over 600,000 people lost their lives—more than ANY COUNTRY OCCUPIED BY THE NAZI ARMIES!

Master of Escape

Slipping in and out of a country is one of the great specialties of MR. MINISTER ARTUKOVIC. When, in 1945, the Nazis were retreating, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC escaped with the Nazis into the Austrian zone. However, the USTASHI were confident that the Allied Armies would turn against the Soviet Union and that then they would all be able to return to Croatia. Therefore, they left their files, records, photographs, etc., in safe keeping in Zagreb.

But USTASHI soon learned that their brand of 'civilization' was repulsive to every Allied soldier fighting Nazis and Fascism. Temporarily they disbanded, especially when they learned that the 'awful' Anglo-American forces turned over some of their USTASHI as war criminals! Didn't they even capture their USTASHA Poglavnik Pavelic? And what about MINISTER ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC? He was aided out of the Austrian zone and reached Ireland safely. From Ireland, equipped with an Irish Certificate of identity and an American visitors visa, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC illegally slipped into the United States by plane.

Illegally in U.S. Since 1948

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC entered the United States on July 16, 1948 on an Irish certificate of identity and an American visitors visa issued to ALOIS ANICH. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC joined his wealthy relatives J. J. ARTUKOVICH and VIDO ARTUKOVICH (Mrs. Vido and Mrs. Andrija Artukovic are sisters) in the contracting business in Los Angeles, California. Working (on a visitor's visa) as a bookkeeper at \$100.00 per week wasn't equivalent to the high post ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC held in his former 'State,' but he prided desperately that no one would discover him—6,000 miles away from the scene of his notorious crimes! He moved very cautiously from July 16, 1948 until August 29, 1951 when he was discovered.

Legal Chicanery, Technicalities or Politics Aid Artukovic?

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC has managed to escape paying his debt to society all these years and judging from the lies, distortion of historical facts and even pleading his innocence as a 'freedom fighter,' Artukovic has been successful to deceive a large number of well-meaning Americans. He has even gone on record to say that this was nothing more than a communist plot of 'persecution' because he was 'CROATIAN and CATHOLIC!' One of the following phrases have been used by all USTASHI when caught at their game of murder:

"I place my faith in God."
"They blame me for their acts."
"I am not guilty."
"Only God can judge me."
"My conscience is clear."
"Victim of religious persecution."
"Freedom fighter."

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC has succeeded to surpass even his Poglavnik (Pavelic) in Argentina when it comes to public relations. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC not only has a staff of advisors whose public relations work have made it possible for him to give lectures, make radio and television appearances and give newspaper interviews but also Artukovic has managed, through distortion of truth and historical facts, to even win financial and moral support from misinformed Americans! Many are convinced that this 'poor innocent old man' couldn't possibly kill little children for he is such a 'loving father!' Naturally, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC has great support from the backers of the USTASHI movement who publish newspapers and other publications, the two most important newspapers in the United States being, "DANICA" and "NASHA NADA," printed in Chicago, Illinois. These newspapers are brazen enough to continue promotion of the USTASHI movement because they do so under the guise of 'religion.' However, some of the escaped USTASHI priests who left with the Nazis are amongst them, like the former ARCH-BISHOP OF SARAJEVO, DR. IVAN SARIC, USTASHA since 1934 who, in 1941, praised the 'glorious' Hitler composed poetry to Poglavnik Pavelic (even though history records him as murderer) and charged poor Serbian peasants money for conversion to Catholicism, and Rev. Stephan Lacko-

vic, a close collaborator with USTASHI Intelligence Service officer ZVONKO KATALENIC—these men who never once voiced a word of protest against the cold blooded murder carried on by the USTASHI in Croatia are now the champion defenders of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC! Under the guise of 'religious persecution' they have been able to misguide some well-meaning Americans, amongst them some members of the Catholic clergy.

Has Artukovic Already Convinced Judge He is Innocent?

Federal Judge Pierson Hall in Los Angeles, California, is already positive ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC isn't going anywhere. Judge Hall has been the sole Judge in the ARTUKOVIC case since its inception. Obviously, Judge Hall will again preside when ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC appears for a hearing on JUNE 18, 1955. Federal Judge Pierson Hall has even gone on record to say:

"This matter has been before me for six and a half years.

"He (Artukovic) has a family—a wife and five children—and I don't think he is going anywhere. I'm familiar with the inflammatory charges made against him and took that into consideration in my original ruling."

ARTUKOVIC's advisors paid off, for one of his own attorneys recently said:

"The Yugoslavs claim Artukovic committed murder in Yugoslavia and they want him extradited. But these are all trumped up charges.

"This is just a communist plot against him. He always fought them. They were opposed to what he represented. He represented a little town the size of—well much smaller than Los Angeles (Calif.). Those poor fellows (USTASHI) in power at that time couldn't do anything. The Nazis marched in with their armies and these poor fellows (USTASHI) had to do what they were told."

When Mr. O'Connor was reminded that ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC re-

turned from exile to Yugoslavia WITH THE NAZIS, he said:

"No, that's not true. Andrija is a Croat and he lived right in Croatia.

"Sure, now that all these years have passed you'll find people who are forced to say what they (Yugoslavs) want. BUT THE UNITED STATES ISN'T GOING TO GO ALONG WITH ANY BLANK STATEMENTS THEY (YUGOSLAVS) MAKE!

"I wish you could see him (ARTUKOVIC). You'd see how exaggerated the charges are when you see this pitiful man. When you see this poor fellow you'll understand what this is all about."

It would be interesting to hear the comments to this from the high British officials who, upon learning that ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC was living in sunny California, said they wouldn't hesitate one second to extradite him (ARTUKOVIC) if he were found living on their soil. Perhaps the American people should know, and ARTUKOVIC certainly would not inform them if he has already taken such liberty with historical facts, that during the war, when reports were reaching the outside world about the atrocities being committed, Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent a man into Yugoslavia to get first hand information on the conditions and fighting within the country. His name is SIR FITZROY MACLEAN (later, conservative member of the British Parliament). He remained in Yugoslavia until 1945. He was the Commander of the British Military Mission and reported personally to the Prime Minister who in turn apprized President Roosevelt of the situation in Yugoslavia. It was also SIR FITZROY MACLEAN who, together with others from Yugoslavia, met with General Dwight D. Eisenhower (President of the U.S.) and gave him the cold facts as to who was fighting Nazis and who collaborated with them. Surely, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC remembers well this Britisher because he even ordered his USTASHI to capture him DEAD OR ALIVE!

Perhaps ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC doesn't want to remember because SIR FITZROY MACLEAN corroborated all those reports about USTASHI atrocities saying:

"The massacres began in earnest

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC — LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 1958

1958: "I ordered no arrests",

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC—
ZAGREB, Croatia 1941-1945

"You should have slaughtered, without the Germans suggesting that to you. I did not appoint you there to act as a priest!" said ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC to former Chief of Police in Zemun, Franjo Truhar. (Germans referred to as the Volkdeutscher Croats of German descent.)

"Kill all the Serbs and Jews without exception—but be careful and do not act as stupidly as USTASHI did in Slavonski Brod!" ordered ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC upon removing Truhar from Zemun and transferring him to Srebrenka Mitrovica. (Ref. Slavonski Brod—some were successful to escape slaughter.)

"I settled in a few months the Jewish question in the Independent State of Croatia, not like the Germans who messed around with the Jews for years," boasted ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC in Zagreb, 1941.

"You should not have come to me at all if you have not killed 200 Serbs," said Minister of Interior ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC to Siman Buntic when latter said he had killed only 2 Serbs.

"If you can't kill Serbs or Jews you

are an enemy of the State," said MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC to the Mayor of Corin, Bozo Barbaric.

"I ordered no arrests or executions," said ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC in Los Angeles, 1958.

But the archives which USTASHI left behind, when retreating with the Nazis, (over confident they would return), reams of correspondence marked "Strictly Confidential." A circular letter signed by the MINISTER OF INTERIOR, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, listed instructions to be followed out in carrying out ARTUKOVIC'S plan for arrests and liquidation of Serbs, Jews, Gypsies, and those Croatians who were anti-USTASHI. Plans for his concentration camps, confiscation of property, etc., all signed: "Za Dom Spreman!" MINISTER OF INTERIOR, DR. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC.

When Zvonko Polic of Nova Gradiska, who sent all of his reports directly to MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, protested the massacres of Serbs in the village of Mlaka, District of Jasenovac, instead of doing anything about it, "Dr. ARTUKOVIC had me arrested and interned at Camp Jasenovac."

at the end of June and continued throughout the summer, growing in scope and intensity until in August the terror reached its height. The whole of Bosnia ran with blood. Bands of USTASHI roamed the countryside with knives, bludgeons and machine guns, slaughtering Serbian men, women and little children, desecrating Serbian churches, murdering Serbian priests, laying waste Serbian villages, torturing, raping, burning, drowning. KILLING BECAME A CULT, AN OBSESSION.

"The USTASHI vied to outdo each other, boasting of the numbers of their victims and of their own particular methods of dispatching them. The aged Orthodox Bishop of Plaski was garroted by his assassins. Bishop Platon of Banja Luka was prodded to death in a pond...."

"I ordered no arrests or executions," said Andrija Artukovic in Los Angeles (1958). What? Not even for murder?

Unfortunately, many Americans are badly informed and many newspaper editors, like one from one of our major newspapers in the United States whose influence on American thinking ranks in the first line, dismissed this whole Artukovic case by saying:

"Artukovic? No one knows who he is. We can't tell newspapers writing about him!"

Yet, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC is in the United States illegally since 1948, is a well known war criminal as one of the leaders of the bloodiest reigns of terror in our history has a notorious criminal background, has put an enormous number of innocent people including children to death, etc. —BUT NO ONE KNOWS WHO HE IS and HE DOESN'T SELL NEWS-PAPERS...

(Continued on page 67)

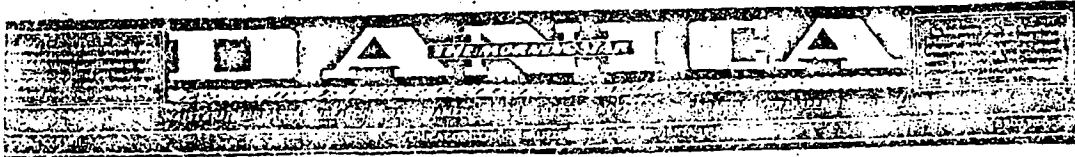
CROATIAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS WHO FLED YUGOSLAVIA

No church in history has ever witnessed or recorded such a large exodus of its priests as the Croatian Catholic Church in Yugoslavia.

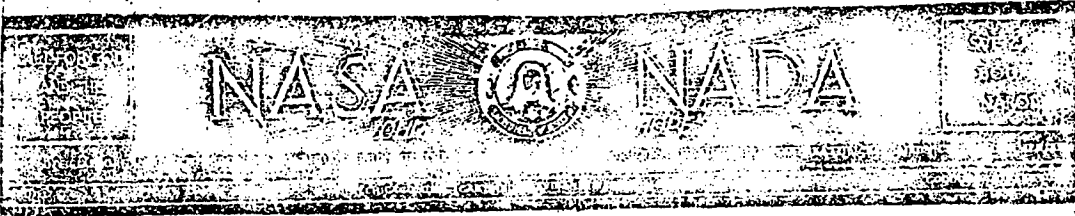
Over 600 Croatian Catholic priests and members of religious orders, fled with the USTASHI under the protection of the retreating NAZI army.

Almost a hundred of these priests reached the United States immediately with many more arriving later. They mingle mainly with the Americans of Croatian descent. From the first infiltration some of the most vicious lies and distortions of historical fact have been disseminated not only in the foreign language press but also American press, radio and television. They are still trying to convince the American people that 'INNOCENT CROATIAN SOLDIERS' were killed in 1945, when in the mopping up stages many USTASHI SOLDIERS were turned over as the enemy of the people of Yugoslavia.

It did not take them long to set up headquarters for the USTASHI "movement" in the United States. Finding a nucleus of sympathetic and misinformed Americans they settled in Chicago, Ill. Working under the guise of 'religion' they continue to operate through their newspapers and publications, the two main ones listed below:



4851 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill. USA



In every single issue messages from and to the USTASHI throughout the world are printed. With "movements" active in Germany, Spain, Italy, Canada, Austria, etc., with their POGLAVNIK PAVELIC living down in Buenos Aires, Argentina, they are still convinced that the USTASHI abroad will succeed in overthrowing the government of Yugoslavia and will then march in and set up another "HRVATSKA" (CROATIA).

They have become the real spokesmen for the USTASHI "movement," for who in America would doubt the veracity of a priest? They have taken up the fight for all USTASHI DEAD OR ALIVE and even published an appeal for fund raising—monies to be sent directly to 'LEADER ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC,' B-62 Surfside Colony, Surfside, California (DANICA No. 15, May 7, 1958.)

What would ANY AMERICAN do if suddenly while listening to a sermon in church the priest from the pulpit yelled: "GO HOME AND KILL YOUR NEIGHBOR BECAUSE HE IS A JEW, PROTESTANT, ORTHODOX, ETC."? TODAY IN YUGOSLAVIA THERE IS A LAW FORBIDDING ANY MEMBER OF THE CROATIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OR ANY CHURCH TO YELL "KILL" FROM THE PULPIT OR INCITE HATRED AGAINST HIS BROTHERLY SLAV—just like the law in the United States or in England. And these escaped USTASHI in the U.S. yell 'religious persecution!'

How Ustashi Work in the U.S.

SOMETIMES MISINFORMED
AMERICANS HELP SPREAD LIES

USTASHA priest said:
"TITO IS DEAD!"

(Continued from page 63)

Incredible? One of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC's USTASHA patriots started this rumor and unleashed in the United States a lie that never was retracted. Today, in 1958, still active as ever, the USTASHI are amongst the most responsible sources for spreading lies and unfortunately, many Americans have helped to disseminate the most abusive mire of untruth about Yugoslavia through the media of the American press, radio, television and via famous news commentators, writers, etc., totally unaware that their so-called 'unimpeachable sources' often times originate in the hallucinatory minds of individuals WHO HAVE ABSOLUTELY NO AUTHORATIVE VOICE OR CONNECTION WITH YUGOSLAVIA'S INTERNAL OR FOREIGN AFFAIRS!

Some of these 'authorities' live parasitic lives "feeding Americans the kind of stuff they like to hear." Most of them get their news second-hand and pass it on as 'fact.' Among the circle of 'authorities,' the greatest number live in the U.S. Some of these are former citizens of Yugoslavia: One, who worked for the government and today is considered one of the 'great authorities' even though he has never returned to Yugoslavia, said in 1945: "IN ALABAMA THEY SANG SONGS DEDICATED TO TITO." Today, BOCDAN RADITZA teaches history to American children in a New Jersey school! He is consulted whenever an 'expert' opinion is required or 'authoritative' article is to be written. Then sitting amongst the 'sewing circle' story weavers, as the late President Roosevelt referred to these 'reliable' sources, are a variety of types, from former Royalist ministers, Generals, Professors, Cheuniks, ex-officials of official and unofficial officials' offices, and non existing governments including those 'EXPERTS WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN TO YUGOSLAVIA!

In this last category we have the all time 'expert' working for one of our investigating agencies, MATT CVENTIC whose testimony was thrown out of court because it was discovered he was institutionalized on two occasions, once for alcoholism, and once for a mental disturbance. But this doesn't stop him. He moved into the Los Angeles area and will give 'expert' advice on any country one asks him about!

The USTASHI movement has found a haven in the United States. They are the 'unimpeachable' sources for many well-meaning, but misinformed Americans. Is it any wonder then that in 1949 an escaped USTASHA member of the Roman Catholic Church, said the following which was immediately picked up as the gospel truth:

"NEARLY ALL YUGOSLAVS KNOW THAT TITO IS DEAD, BUT THERE IS NOTHING THEY CAN DO ABOUT IT. TITO WAS KILLED BY THE GERMANS IN 1942. A RUSSIAN COMMISSAR HAS MASQUERADED AS A YUGOSLAV DICTATOR FOR NEARLY SEVEN YEARS."

Would any American believe that a priest would tell a lie? Wasn't this priest in Yugoslavia and a native of Yugoslavia? Didn't he ask to remain anonymous for fear of reprisals against his family still living in Yugoslavia?

Armed with this tid-bit it started one of the greatest campaigns of distortion in the world. LOWELL THOMAS broadcasting to millions over the Columbia Broadcasting Company on April 21, 1949 said:

"THE REAL TITO WAS CAPTURED BY THE NAZIS, SHOT, AND BURIED!"

The well-known writer REBECCA WEST carried on ever more because she "heard from some one, who told her that..." Not one of these rumors were retracted. However, history has given us the answer.

1958 Lie Repeats Itself

"Foreigners Rule Croatia"

On May 7, 1958, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A. Published in "DANICA" a newspaper whose motto clearly indicates that they are "dedicated to the cultural enlightenment and spiritual uplifting of Americans of Croatian origin through the American way of life. In harmony with American traditions of Freedom and Independence, champions for the right of the Croatian people to re-establish their own Croatian state," and GREAT CHAMPIONS IN THE FIGHT FOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC one of the 'leaders of the Croatian people,' this main mouthpiece for the USTASHI movement (in the United States) said:

"FOREIGNERS RULE CROATIA"

"Croatia has fallen into the hands of foreigners! We Croatian people don't want Yugoslavia. We didn't want King Alexander's Yugoslavia nor do we want Tito's or Kardelj's."

(President Tito was born in the village of Kumrovec, outside of Zagreb in the heart of Croatia and Vice-President Edvard Kardelj was born in Ljubljana Slovenia, both Croatia and Slovenia make up 2 of the six republics in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.)

"Poor Croatia is dumped into a BIG SERBIAN YUGOSLAVIA. We (USTASHI) defended our ideals and freedom led by the greatest Croatian (USTASHI) sons (Pavelic, Artukovic, Kvaternik, et al).

"As for Pavelic (Poglavnik, Dictator) he is STILL ALIVE (Buenos Aires, Argentina) AND CAPABLE OF DEFENDING HIMSELF!"

"YUGOSLAVISM has brought us (USTASHI) so much grief and complete annihilation of the RIGHTS OF THE CROATIAN PEOPLE!"

(Editor of "Danica" Father C. Majic escaped USTASHA (Franciscan Monk) from Herzegovina as is his leader Artukovic.

Andrija Artukovic Must Be Saved

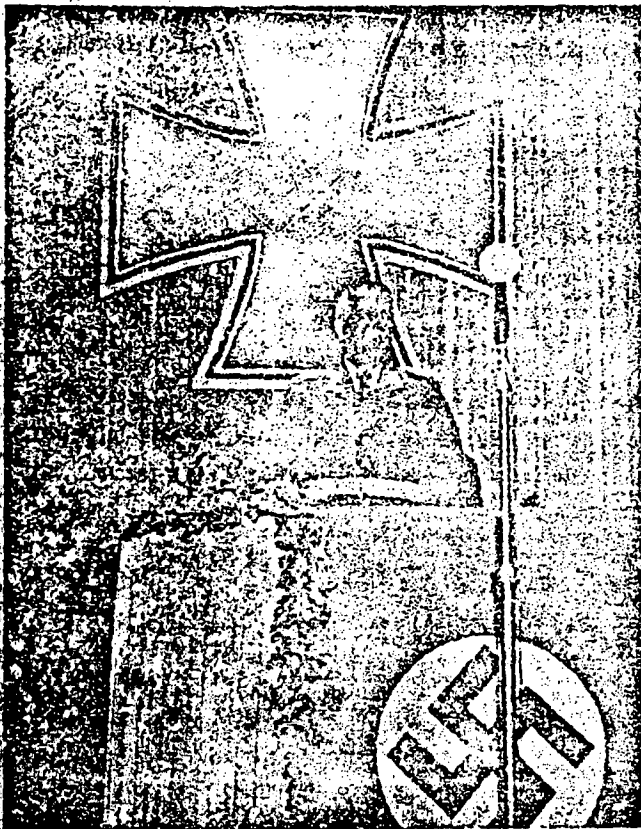
Dr. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC one of Croatia's leaders who found refuge in America... because he is against Tito, Communism, and Yugoslavism as are every decent Croatian!

"Croatian and American public opinion knows very well what is the position of the Croatian Catholic Union in regard to DR. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC and that all of her members as Loyal American citizens—

Croatian and Catholic—will do everything in their power so that Dr. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC is not extradited from America, free democratic land in which he found refuge!"

"WITH GOD and UNITY FOR REAL FREEDOM OF OUR CROATIAN FATHERLAND!"

"SVI PRAVI HRVATI—ZA DOM SPREMNI!" (Hell-All Real CROATIANS READY IN THE SERVICE OF THE FATHERLAND!)



"UNIMPEACHABLE SOURCES"

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—U.S.A.—1958

"DANICA"—U.S.A.—May 7, 1958
had this to say:

"Poor martyred Kvaternik! We must defend him for he gave his life for our fatherland. We must defend his stand as a FIFTY COLUMNIST and as a COLLABORATOR (NAZI). To attack him now is to follow the Partisan line. He was a great (USTASHA) fighter for Croatia and no strangers are now going to blacken his name!"

USTASHA SLAVKO KVATERNIK (left) captured by Anglo-American forces and turned over to Yugoslavians as notorious war criminal.

This is Happening in the United States of America—1958!

The USTASHI are not dead! They are not paying for their crimes against humanity in World War II. They are mingling among you, operating in the open and unmolested, because under the guise of 'religion' they move around the United States with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., Gary, Indiana, Youngstown, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Los Angeles, California, etc., Spain, Germany, Italy, with their 'glorious' Poglavnik (dictator) giving orders from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Anyone Opposing USTASHI Activities Labelled "Communist"

Re-established abroad for the purpose of overthrowing the government of YUGOSLAVIA, the Poglavnik Pavelic, officially resurrected the USTASHI on May 12, 1949 with a "CALL TO BLOOD" proclamation demanding that "ALL REAL CROATIANS IN EXILE MUST BELONG." Pavelic lives in Buenos Aires where he publishes a newspaper. He moved around in Vatican after being captured by the Allied forces disguised as a Franciscan Monk. Today, he is still free!

"At last we USTASHI are gaining understanding and respect and our ranks are filling every day especially in the United States by those same believers of "Our Lady of Fatima" who still promises conversion of the Orthodox. And if conversion must come by the use of the sword, how, then, can any believer condemn the USTASHI for the successful conversions we carried out in our glorious Hrvatska (Croatia)? Did we USTASHI not point the way in the twentieth century? Does not every Ustasha throughout the world even today exult at the words "Bog I Hrvati" ("God and the Croatians"), "Bog I USTASHI, March Through History Together!" Who, then, can blame USTASHI, when our American brethren, too, seek to move against the Orthodox saying that Cardinal Mindszenty will say mass in the Red Square in Moscow? Are the Serbians not again infiltrating our dear Hrvatska? Isn't Tito permitting them to buy property in our Hrvatska?

Isn't every decent Ustasha propagating World War III so that our Poglavnik (Pavelic) does not have to live like some hunted escaped animal but can return to a liber-

ated fatherland of Croatia where again our glorious USTASHI can cleanse for good all the beasts now living there and forcing their Cyrillic alphabet on our poor Croatians—imagine in our Hrvatska!

"And what are they trying to do to one of our real leaders, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC—Croatian and Catholic—who is being defended by the real champions of freedom, justice, and truth against the godless Jews, Orthodox, communists, protestants everywhere?

"They call our leader, ANDRIJA a 'murderer.' No, we USTASHI must keep our dignity. We must remember well the words of Father Dragutin Kamber who admonished us in 1945, when the Anglo-American armies became victorious, about lifting our arms in the fascist salute and using the words "Za Dom Spremni" (Ready for the Fatherland!) because he said the western countries could not understand, at that time, our great ally Hitler. Father Kamber said it was like waving a red flag in front of them. He also reminded us that our time would come. But now we do not have to hide. Our Poglavnik is well respected and loved in Buenos

Aires, Argentina. In America, too, our Minister, Dr. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, Croatian and Catholic, is well respected and loved and has been called upon to lecture before a number of American organizations in California. He has been interviewed not only by the newspapers but also on American television and radio. He has the backing of the Knights of Columbus of which he is a respected member and such spiritual leaders and friends as our glorious Archbishop Dr. Ivan Sarić, Father Cimir Majić (editor of USTASHI mouthpiece "DANICA"), Father Cuzmić, Father Josip Milić, Father Stepan Lacković, Father Benković, etc., as well as many Americans, not only members of the clergy like Father Robert Ross, but also hundreds of Croatian and Catholic friends. They have donated money unselfishly for the fight to keep ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC in this democratic free country. And why shouldn't they all rally to our ANDRIJA? Did he not risk his life when our USTASHI got rid of that Serbian in France so that Croatia could be liberated and did not our

(Continued on next page)

How to Behave Like Ustashi

by Dr. Dragutin Kamber.

1941

1945

1958

A Jesuit Priest, Dr. DRAGUTIN KAMBER, sworn USTASHI priest in Dobo, appointed in April, 1941 to the post of USTASHI Candidate for the DISTRICT OF DOBOJ with all political and civil power concentrated in his hands. He ordered the killing of approximately 300 people in his district with another 250 court martialled on his order.

Published in the newspaper NOVI LIST on August 16, 1941, Dr. Kamber said of the NAZIS who were in Dobo:

"We (USTASHI) love you sincerely as friends; we respect you highly; and all of us are sorry, deeply sorry, that we must part. We love you! We love you because you carry in your hands the most powerful sword that has ever been forged in the history of mankind.

"You are brothers and nearly equals by your behavior and by your deed. The Fascism to which the Germans (Nazis) are going needs no better propagandists than the (NAZI) soldiers of Germany, this German Army. We respect you because you are fighting to give political and social justice to all of Europe. With the blood and the bones of previous German (NAZI) soldiers, the sower of Germany, you are building the foundations of a happy world for future generations."

To many Father Kamber is one of the 'spiritual leaders' of the USTASHI "movement." He escaped from Yugoslavia with the rest of the USTASHI when they ran like rats. But he always had a word of advice for his USTASHI so it is only natural that in 1941 he let his USTASHI henchmen know "why I like the (Nazi) Germans." In a Sarajevo newspaper called "OSVIT" on December 18, 1942 he said:

"Why do I want the (Nazi) Germans and their Allies Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, etc., to win? Because without the (Nazi) Germans our nation would die and we would have no Independent State of Croatia. From the international point of view the (Nazi) Germans and the USTASHI have the same enemies."

When the USTASHI collapsed along with their 'glorious' monster of a bloody state, Father Kamber was ever present with his 'sage' advice. Only this time he tried to

convince some of his fanatical USTASHI that "lifting the hand in a Fascist salute when meeting any Anglo-American soldiers (1945) and using pet Fascist phrases or even mentioning USTASHI leaders' names is like waving a red flag in front of them."

And what is Father Kamber doing in 1958? Why he is with Poglavlak PAVELIC in Argentina. He has now written a booklet on how to behave in the western world even though still an Ustasha (once an Ustasha—on Ustasha till death) it is called "Problems and Methods to be Used in the Fight to Free Croatia" (still advocating the overthrow of the Yugoslav Government). It can be had by sending money to Ustasha Headquarters in Chicago, Ill.

"DANICA," 4851 Drexel Blvd, or directly to

3108 Casilla de Correo,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

But be certain that you "enclose the money and pay your respects to your dear Poglavlak, after all isn't he living like a hunted criminal?"

(Continued from preceding page)

leaders suffer enough indignation until the real Croatian State was set up for Croats and for no one else."

"Yes, we USTASHI must pray, unite and continue our work for our day will come as one of our

spiritual leaders, Father Cunturic, said in "Naka Nada" on April 23, 1958:

"Hrvatska ce nasa Domovina
Vijekom slaviti ta ja svoja sinu;
Slav ce Vam iz Sred pjevat;
Za Dom Spremni Svi Pravi
Hrvat!"

This United States newspaper "Danica" is "dedicated to the cultural enlightenment and spiritual uplifting of Americans of Croatian origin through the American way of life. In harmony with the American traditions of freedom and independence, the "Danica" champions the right of the Croatian people the right to the re-establishment of their own national (USTASHI) state."

Defenders of the Ustashi or Who's Kidding Whom?

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1958

Dr. Vladko Macek, Washington, D.C. (former President of the Croatian Peasant Party) said in his book entitled "In the Struggle for Freedom":

"The best proof that the USTASE did not persecute the Serbs for religious reasons is that later on, in 1943, they themselves founded a Croatian Orthodox Church, headed by a RUSSIAN ENIGRE BISHOP. Soon afterwards, the planned mass killings of the Orthodox population ensued. Meanwhile, the general slaughter of men, women, and children went on. While the USTASE pursued their insane policy of Serbian extermination in Croatia, their equally fanatical Serbian counterparts, the Chetniks undertook to kill off the entire non-Serbian population occupying the territory which they considered theirs."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—
CHICAGO, ILL.

1958

In order to clarify the difference in church rites, the official organ of the Croatian Catholic Union of the U.S.A.—staunch defenders of Andrija Arlukovic—one of the mouthpieces for the Ustashi movement "Nasa Nada" explains the Croatian Greek Catholic Church. It states:

"However, the beliefs and doctrines of these various 'rites' are exactly the same; they are under the jurisdiction of the Pope as we are, and they are just as much Catholic as we are."

"However, one must be careful to distinguish the Greek Catholics from the Greek Orthodox. Needless to say, it is forbidden to Catholics to have anything to do with the Orthodox Church. Just be sure it is a Greek Catholic Church before you have anything to do with it."

CROATIAN NATIONAL
REPRESENTATION
for Independence of
CROATIA



HRVATSKO NARODNO
PREDSAVNICTVO
za Nezavisnost Dalmacije
HRVATSKU

Office:
1015 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
10036

800 EAST 100th STREET, NORTH BEND,
MINN. 55056, U.S.A.

With headquarters
Croatian National Representation
1015 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
10036

DRAGE HRVATSKU PRATE LIJESTRO:
Edjuna Vasa APOL, bog u HRVATSKU NARODNO ODGOVORNO
za Hrvatsku izvan granica. Hrvatski govori ova i to i sje poudari, da
Vasa u "Hrvatsku"
Hrvatski govori ova i to i sje poudari, da
Hrvatski govori ova i to i sje poudari, da

If J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI suppressed the activities of the USTASHI in the United States because they were considered harmful to the war effort during WORLD WAR II, why then the complete about face now?

U ovoj knjizi se govori o Hrvatskoj i o Hrvatskoj izvan granica. Hrvatski govori ova i to i sje poudari, da
Hrvatski govori ova i to i sje poudari, da
Hrvatski govori ova i to i sje poudari, da

Dr. Joseph J. Harper
Ante M. Džurina *Karlo Hampel*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND CANADA—1958

WANT NATO HELP? INSANITY!

"HRVATSKA MORA BITI SLOBODNA!" (CROATIA MUST BE FREED)

"Serbians are infiltrating Croatia's Istria, Dalmatia and Bosnia! It is our duty, not only those living in Croatia but also we, in immigration, that we Croats do not relax our position and that we consequently must fight for our Croatian peoples' rights."

"The Croatian people have a right to count on help from NATO. We Croats are watching the world situation and at the first opportunity we shall take the initiative into our own hands—but for this reason we Croatian people need help from the western countries. The Croatian people will fight to the last drop of blood for their Fatherland!"

APRIL 14, 1958

Yugoslavia Today



(The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a charter member of the United Nations, recognized by the whole world as a country made up of the Republics, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro.)

U.S. Supreme Court Supports Yugoslavia On Extradition of Artukovic

On January 20, 1958, the United States Supreme Court ordered a new hearing on the extradition of Andrija Artuković, notorious war criminal and former Minister of Interior in the Croatian puppet government established by Hitler and Mussolini in 1941.

The United States Government sent a memorandum to the U.S. Supreme Court upholding the Yugoslav government's Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in the extradition case against Artuković. In conclusion the memorandum said:

"...the Department of State, therefore is of the view that a Writ of Certiorari should be granted and that the U.S. Supreme Court should reverse the decision of the lower courts so that:

1. An extradition hearing in accordance with the provisions of 18 U.S. Code, Section 5184, may take place;
2. Evidence may be adduced at such hearing which may afford a basis for determining whether or not all of the acts alleged to have

been committed by Artuković constitute crimes of a "political character";

3. Any other pertinent issues under the Treaty and laws of the United States may be considered."

The U.S. Supreme Court in a vote of 7-2 (Black and Douglas dissenting) supported the U.S. Government's position and ordered the Federal Court in Los Angeles, California to hold a new hearing on the charges against the ex-minister and war criminal Andrija Artuković.



Banucija uskupitine u Clevelandu, Ohio

Dear Sir:

As an American of Croatian descent, I receive with great regret the news about the U.S. Supreme Court's decision to refer the case of Croatian patriot Dr. Andrew Artukovic to the District Court of Los Angeles for renewed consideration.

Dr. Artukovic was accused by Communist Yugoslavia of alleged crimes against "Yugoslav people." Subsequently, he was tried and freed by both U.S. District Court of Los Angeles and the Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. These court decisions left no doubt that Yugoslav accusations were Communist political maneuvers and intrigues aimed at destroying influential opponents of the regime.

Strongly believing in the American System of Justice, I am very astonished to see our Supreme Court ordering the case reopened at the request of Tito's regime. Since "new" charges are based upon same per-

dious lies and were their original charges, I consider this a case of mere Communist propaganda and Yugoslav political machination, which have little place in our courtrooms.

Dr. Artukovic is one of the most prominent Croatian anti-Communist leaders. Therefore, the main purpose of all the Yugoslav fuss is to show the strength of Tito's influence in America. The whole Croatian nation, presently subjugated under Communist Yugoslavia, as well as Croatians all over the world are awaiting the outcome of this issue with hopes and fears knowing that Tito's success would mean a moral victory for Communist propaganda and an irreparable damage to the prestige of the greatest bastion of democracy (the United States of America).

Hoping that you will, after considering this letter, arrive at the same conclusions, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Ivan Precla

ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA—
(JUNE 6, 1941)

"GOD and the USTASHI—GOD and the CROATIANS march together through history. From the first day of its existence the USTASHI movement has been fighting for the victory of GOD'S principles, for the victory of justice, freedom, and truth.

"Our Holy Saviour will help us in the future as he has done until now, that is why the new Ustashi's Croatia will be God's, ours, and so on else's!"

U OBRANU HRVATSKIH PRAVA

U zadnje vrijeme održaju se tolika skupštine i sastanci čestih Hrvata i Hrvatice, na kojima se dižu muzični hrvatski glas protiv komunizma i nastroja jugoslavenskih komunista, da Amerika izruči hrvatskog prvaka i borca protiv Titova jugoslovenstva i komunizma — Dr. Andriju Artukovića.

Članstvo Hrvatske Katoličke Zajednice učestvuje i predvodi ovakove skupštine i sastanke. Tako je u Pittsburghu, Pa. na sjednici Ujedinjenih Odsjeka donesena Rezolucija, a i na skupštini u Clevelandu, Ohio, koju je uglavnom organizirao i predvodio istaknuti hrvatski javni i katolički radnik Prof. Ivan Prcela.

Po natogu izvršnog odbora ne možemo izmijati podulje opise spomenutih skupština, ali iznosimo rezolucije, koje su značajne.

Neka je javno priznanje našem glavnom odborniku, bratu Johnu Starčeviću kao i sestri Katarini Gusić, koji ovako neustrašivo dižu svoj glas za obranu svetih nam hrvatskih prava. Neka bude javno priznanje i svim hrvatskim rođaljubima u Clevelandu, Ohio, a osobito bratu i članu Hrvatske Katoličke Zajednice, Prof. Ivani Prceli — Urednik

Rezolucija iz Pittsburgha, Pa.

A meeting of the Croatian Catholic Day Committee consisting of the Western Pennsylvania Lodges of the Croatian Catholic Union of the United States of America duly called and held March 30, 1958, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Doctor Andrija Artukovic, now residing in California, is a recognized leader of the Croatian Democratic Movement in Communist Yugoslavia;

WHEREAS, the said Doctor Andrija Artukovic has found refuge in America from the persecution of the Communists in Yugoslavia;

WHEREAS, the Communist government of Yugoslavia has charged Doctor Andrija Artukovic of committing political crimes against the Tito government and Communist Yugoslavia, and is seeking his extradition;

WHEREAS, the Yugoslav government is seeking to try him for his supposed crimes against the Communist regime and said trials are certain to result in the death of Doctor Andrija Artukovic;

WHEREAS, it is known that Doctor Andrija Artukovic is a fervent advocate of democracy and is not guilty of any of the crimes imputed against him by the Communist government of Yugoslavia;

WHEREAS, he is in the free world and a bitter enemy of Communism and constantly fights for the rights of the Croatian people and their freedom and for all the people of the

world;

WHEREAS, he condemns Communism as the No. 1 Public Enemy of the world and is constantly warring against Communism;

WHEREAS, his extradition from America would mean a tremendous victory for Communism in depriving liberty-loving people of the world of their leader in their fight for liberty and freedom; and

WHEREAS, Doctor Andrija Artukovic's only crime is his ceaseless fight against Communism;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the President and Secretary of the Croatian Catholic Union Day representing Western Pennsylvania Lodges of the Croatian Catholic Union of the United States of America prepare this Resolution opposing extradition of Doctor Andrija Artukovic and do everything in their power and by virtue of their office to prevent extradition of Doctor Andrija Artukovic to Communist Yugoslavia, and further, to make known to the powers of government in the United States that the Croatian citizens of the United States and their descendants are opposed to the extradition of Doctor Andrija Artukovic, a true champion of democracy to Communist Yugoslavia.

WITNESS the hands and seals of the President and the Secretary of the Croatian Catholic Union Day Committee on this 15 day of April, 1958.

JOHN A. STARČEVIĆ, President
KATHERINE GUSIC, Secretary

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U.S.A.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
October Term, 1957

No. 462

BRANKO KARADZOLE, CONSUL GENERAL OF THE
FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA, AND
ROBERT W. WARE, UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
PETITIONERS

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED
STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT
MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES

On November 18, 1957, the Solicitor General was advised by the Court of the pendency of the petition for a writ of certiorari in this case and invited to express the views of the Government. Because of the character of the issues presented, the views of the Department of State were requested. These are set forth in the annexed memorandum (Appendix, infra, pp. 6-10), and represent the position of the Government.

In brief, it is our position that the cause should have been allowed to proceed to hearing under 18 U.S.C. §184, which provides as follows:

Whenever there is a treaty or convention for extradition between the United States and any foreign government, any justice or judge of the United States, or any commissioner authorized to do by a court of the United States, or any judge of a court of record of general jurisdiction of any State, may, upon complaint made under oath, charging any person found within his jurisdiction, with having committed within the jurisdiction of any such foreign government any of the crimes provided for by such treaty or convention, issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person so charged; that he may be brought before such justice, judge, or commissioner, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered. If, on such hearing, to sustain the charge under the provisions of the proper treaty or convention, he shall certify the same, together with a copy of all the testimony taken before him, to the Secretary of

State, that a warrant may issue upon the requisition of the proper authorities of such foreign government, for the surrender of such person, according to the stipulations of the treaty or convention; and he shall issue his warrant for the commitment of the person so charged to the proper jail, there to remain until such surrender shall be made.

This hearing has not yet been held. In 1951, the Consul General of the Republic of Yugoslavia filed with the United States Commissioner at Los Angeles a formal request that an order issue for the extradition of respondent on the ground that he had been charged with murder in Yugoslavia (R. 403-403). Annexed to the complaint as amended was a copy of the indictment returned against respondent in Yugoslavia (R. 463-503), including an explanation thereof by the Yugoslav County Public Prosecutor (R. 503-522). Respondent was taken into the custody of the United States Marshal under a warrant issued by the Commissioner under 18 U.S.C. §184. Before a hearing under Section §184, respondent filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California challenging the legality of his detention on the ground that there was no extradition treaty in effect between the United States and Yugoslavia and that the extradition complaint sought the return of respondent on the basis of political offenses which were not the subject of extradition (R. 22-24). The District Court ordered respondent's release on the ground that the extradition treaty of 1902 between the United States and Serbia was no longer in effect

(Artukovic v. Boyle, 107 F. Supp. 11), but this was reversed on appeal. Ivancevic v. Artukovic, 211 F.2d 565 (C.A.9), certiorari denied, 348 U.S. 818. Thereafter, further hearings were held on the second ground alleged in the petition for habeas corpus, i.e., that the extradition of respondent was sought on the basis of political offenses which were not the subject of extradition under the treaty with Serbia, Article VI of which provided in pertinent part as follows:

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded be of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character.

The District Court noted that the cause came before it prior to any hearing by a committing magistrate and that its function was not that of a committing magistrate under 18 U.S.C. §184. It ruled that, for this reason, it could not consider that section of the treaty which provides that one shall not be surrendered "if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character" (Pet. App. 1a-2a). The court considered the case as "confined to the limited and narrow question as to whether or not the Complaint states an extraditable offense under the Treaty" (Pet. App. 1a). On the basis of the extradition complaint and the indictment and certain facts of which the court took judicial notice as to the political situation in Yugoslavia at the time of the offenses alleged, the District Court ruled that all the offenses charged, without differentiation, were of a political character, and therefore not subject to extradition under Article VI of the treaty (Pet. App. 1a-4a; 140 F. Supp. 245). Accordingly, it again ordered the release of respondent. The Court of Appeals affirmed the order of the District Court, similarly holding that all the offenses charged were of a political character (Pet. App. D. 4a-17a; 247 F.2d 198).

As appears from the annexed me-

Washington, December 11, 1957

645, 1, 62 Stat. 822.)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SUPREME COURT
VIEWS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUBJECT: Branko Karadzole, Consul General of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and Robert W. Ware, United States Marshal, v. Andrija Artukovic.

The Department of State has been advised by the Department of Justice of the pendency on petition for a writ of certiorari of the above entitled cause. The Department of Justice has asked the Department of State whether it desires to submit views concerning the case.

The Department of State understands that there has not yet been an extradition hearing "to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered," as provided in 18 U.S. Code, Section 3184, and that the issues considered thus far have been raised in Habeas Corpus proceedings. By 18 U.S. Code, Section 3184, it is provided:

Whenever there is a treaty or convention for extradition between the United States and any foreign government, any justice or judge of the United States, or any commissioner authorized so to do by a court of the United

States, or any judge of a court of record of general jurisdiction of any State, may, upon complaint made under oath, charging any person found within his jurisdiction, with having committed within the jurisdiction of any such foreign government any of the crimes provided for by such a treaty or convention, issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person so charged, that he may be brought before such justice, judge, or commissioner, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered. If, on such hearing, he deems the evidence sufficient to sustain the charge under the provisions of the proper treaty or convention, he shall certify the same, together with a copy of all the testimony taken before him, to the Secretary of State, that a warrant may issue upon the requisition of the proper authorities of such foreign government, for the surrender of such person, according to the stipulations of the treaty or convention; and he shall issue his warrant for the commitment of the person so charged

therein. (App., *infra*, p. 3), the Department of State "is of the opinion that no valid reason exists for not allowing an extradition hearing to take place in this case," since, on the basis of the matters thus far adduced, the Department of State "cannot reach the conclusion that all of the acts alleged by the Yugoslav Government to have been committed by Artukovic are necessarily of a 'political character,' as the words 'political character' are used in Article VI of the Extradition Treaty in effect between the United States and Yugoslavia." It is therefore the view of the Government that the petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted and the cause remanded to the District

Court with directions to discharge the writ of habeas corpus and remand respondent to the custody of the United States Marshal, so that a hearing can be held under 18 U.S.C. 3184, *supra*, p. 2. At that hearing, evidence may be adduced to afford a basis for determining pertinent issues under the treaty and laws of the United States, including evidence from which it may be determined whether or not all of the acts alleged to have been committed by respondent constitute crimes of a political character. Respectfully submitted.

J. LEE RANKIN
Solicitor General

January 1958.

The United States District Court for the Southern District of California, in *Artukovic v. Boyle*, set forth at page 557 of the transcript of the record, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, in *Karadzole v. Artukovic*, affirming *Artukovic v. Boyle*, set forth at page 552 of the transcript of the record, have held that Artukovic should be released and that no extradition hearing should be held on the ground that the offenses alleged by the Yugoslav Government to have been committed by Artukovic were all, without differentiation, of a "political character," as the words "political character" are used in Article VI of the Extradition Treaty in effect between the United States and Yugoslavia' (32 Stat. 1890).

After giving careful consideration to the amended extradition complaint and the indictment, to the opinions of the District Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals and to petitioner's brief supporting the petition for a writ of certiorari, the brief in opposition to the petition for a writ of certiorari, and the petitioner's reply to the brief in opposition, the Department of State is of the opinion that no valid reason exists for not allowing an extradition hearing to take place in this case, as provided in 18 U.S. Code, Section 3184, since, on the basis of the above-listed documents and the materials contained therein, the Department of State cannot reach the conclusion that all of the acts alleged by the Yugoslav Government to have been committed by Artukovic are necessarily of a "political character," as the words "political character" are used in Article VI of the Extradition Treaty in effect between the United States and Yugoslavia.

The Department of State is of the view that the offense of murder, even though committed solely or predominantly with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, is none the less "murder" within the meaning of the Extradition Treaty here involved, and is
(Continued on page 78)

NEW PHASE IN ARTUKOVIC CASE

Dr. Albert VAJS*
Professor at the Faculty of Law
in Belgrade

By the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court of January 1958, the extradition proceedings of the war criminal Andrija Artuković which are continuing for seven years already has entered a new phase. It seems that a turning point has been reached which warrants certain hopes for a prompt and more correct solution of this case which by its moral and legal implications and complexity is gradually becoming a "cause célèbre."

Without any pretense of giving a detailed history or analysis of its previous phases, the various problems of procedure and legal theory, as well as the relevant provisions of the Yugoslav, U.S. and international law we will only dwell on certain points which may be of broader interest.

As known the indictment of the district public prosecutors office in Zagreb which constitutes the legal basis of the Yugoslav demand for extradition, charges Artuković for mass murders in which he took part directly as the executive, inciter and collaborator especially in 1942 and 1941 when he held the post of "minister for the interior" in the quelling government of the so-called Independent State of Croatia, the puppet state of the nazi and fascist occupying forces. Apart from the responsibility for the death of hundreds of thousands of victims belonging to the civilian population, the indictment covers also 1,239 identified murders, among which several hundred little children and old men and women, 47 Orthodox and 48 Jewish confession. The deeds incriminated were qualified as the crime

ish clergymen and many other people who were killed only because they belonged to the Serbian nationality, or of murder under the present and that time Yugoslav criminal code, and at the same time as serious international crime in the sense of the present instruments and interpretation of international criminal law. Extradition was demanded in accordance with the agreement on extradition concluded between the U.S.A. and the former Kingdom of Serbia in 1901-2 which is still in power. Substantial evidence was attached to the indictment (eye-witness statements, written documents, decrees, laws, etc.).

After being placed in custody Artuković lodged a complaint during the previous "habeas corpus" procedure in which he generally denied all the charges and evidence while advancing two major objections: that the 1901-2 Treaty on Extradition is no longer valid, and even if it were that Article 6 of this instrument explicitly states that political offences are exempt from extradition and that it is immediately obvious from the Yugoslav charges and evidence that precisely political crimes are involved in this case. Artuković supplemented these objections by the falsification of historical events, figuring as a political opponent of today's Yugoslavia, with a view to convincing the court and particularly certain circles of the U.S. public opinion that his extradition is sought for reasons of political vengeance.

This gave rise to a series of complications which led to endless court hearings, innumerable written representations, two decisions of the district court, one of the Court of Appeal and two of the Supreme Court while the proceedings were still in the preliminary stage. As it was legally established that the 1901-2 agreement on extradition is still valid, the main objection of Artuković became null and void (this took three years) the district court and Court of Appeal, without examining the evidence on its merits brought analogous decisions to the effect that it is immediately obvious

that political offences are in question and that there can be no mention of extradition. Owing to the special legal demarche (Writ of Certiorari) of the Yugoslav representative against these incorrect and truly monstrous decisions, the U.S. Supreme Court at last brought its present decision which set the whole case in the right path. The Supreme Court annulled the previous decisions, ordered the arrest of Artuković and a public hearing on the merits of the evidence and indictment before the competent judiciary organ (Commissioner). All this took another three years.

In view of the previous experiences to embark on too a serious prognosis and disappointments we could not wish as to the further course and duration of the proceedings. Artuković should now be returned to custody. According to the predominant attitude of the U.S. judiciary, release on bail is not permissible in case of crimes for which capital or other serious punishments are foreseen. Nonetheless bail is to a certain extent the discretionary power of the first degree court. Other procedural delays and manoeuvres are also possible to which Artuković will certainly take recourse as he has done so far, in as far as those who are protecting him do not enable him to flee.

However, according to the normal course of events, a public hearing is due on the essential factual and legal arguments. As for the facts on the crimes and Artuković's direct share in them the Yugoslav evidence is extensive and concrete so that it is most unlikely that his defense will be able to disprove any of the more serious crimes. Consequently it seems that the legal appraisal of the proven facts will be the main point of discussion. As shown by the previous procedure it is here that the Yugoslav attitude and that of Artuković are completely divergent. The correct or incorrect interpretation of a political offense is at stake.

Artuković has so far tried to prove that the crimes listed in the indictment

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ment are political inasmuch as they refer to him as he was "minister" in a "government" and that consequently it is acts of state, or at worst political but never criminal responsibility that is in question. He also strove to substantiate this claim by invoking inadequate and long since obsolete precedents from the U.S. judiciary. Apart from this, he is trying to prove that war crimes are a kind of sub-category of political crimes and that the mass nature of the murders charged also proves that it is war namely political crimes that are involved in this concrete case.

By contrast the attitude of the Yugoslav government and its representatives could be summed up as follows:

The crimes charged are primarily ordinary murder crimes punishable under the criminal laws of Yugoslavia, the U.S.A. or any other civilized country. They are also serious international crimes (namely against humanity). However the convergence of both legal elements in concrete acts is not precluded but even frequent. Most war crimes and crimes against humanity coincided with the corresponding general criminal acts and differ only by their vast scope, cruelty and special conditions under which they were committed. Ever since the classics of International Law the opinion gained increasing currency that such crimes are punishable criminal offenses and today this conception has been elaborated and confirmed by a series of international law instruments, through the legal practice of many countries and the dominant attitude of doctrine. The war crimes and crimes against humanity can be and indeed frequently are general crimes, so that they can no longer be considered political offenses.

As for the individual criminal-legal responsibility for such crimes, the conception also predominated that all crimes of politicians and statesmen are not necessarily political crimes, and that neither the highest public office, nor superior order can free the perpetrators of such crimes from responsibility and punishment.

It is clear that the mass character of the crimes cannot be an argument for their political nature as this would lead to the absurd conclusion that the murder of one man is a more serious crime than the massacre of thousands of people.

There can be no doubt that the signatories of the agreement on extradition

tion of 1901-2 57 years ago could not have foreseen such crimes when they exempted political offenses from extradition. Moreover international agreements must be interpreted according to the standards adopted at the time of their concrete application.

The aforementioned principled attitude is not specifically Yugoslav. It developed through national and international theory and practice in many countries and is today the dominant conception in the international community primarily in the United Nations. It is also unequivocally formulated in the status and decisions of the international military courts of Nuremberg and Tokyo, in several resolutions of the United Nations and a series of multilateral international declarations and treaties. The U.S.A. also played a prominent part in the enactment and application of these instruments. Apart from this, the leading U.S. statesmen, their delegates in the United Nations, their military courts in the occupation zones, have also essentially confirmed such an attitude by a number of statements, declarations, votes and decisions.

The Artuković case is the first in which the extradition of a criminal of this kind from U.S. territory is demanded. It is therefore fairly understandable that the American judiciary is approaching this matter with a certain degree of vacillation and under the influence of certain conservative traditions. It should also be borne in mind to a certain extent that some of the aforementioned international instruments have not been ratified by the U.S. internal legislation. It is likewise true that under the U.S. practice even such "executive agreements" of governments are also invested with a deep significance for the judiciary and cannot be avoided. It is no less a fact that the U.S. extradited a certain number of similar criminals from their occupation zones, just as the U.S. military courts condemned many similar and even lesser criminals that Artuković to death and other similar punishments. Legally, logically and morally it would be difficult to reconcile oneself to the fact that the attitudes of different organs of one and the same country can be diametrically opposed where such fundamental and principled problems are concerned.

Consequently by its final decision in this matter the U.S. judiciary should say whether the wholesale mas-

sacre of frail children, helpless old men and women, and peaceful and innocent people for purely ethical or religious reasons is considered a political offense or the gravest ordinary and war crime. The former decision would mean that wish to reverse the wheel of history and deny the major moral achievements formulated in the mandatory documents and doctrines of international law which were born from the gigantic struggle of the freedom loving peoples, the indescribable hardship and suffering of millions of victims, and the victory over fascism.

The discovery, extradition, trial and punishment of criminals such as Artuković were one of the main objectives of the Grand Alliance during World War II. The compromising of this aim would, in this case, be almost tantamount to an offer of political asylum to such miscreants.

We believe that such a decision of the American judiciary would be morally, politically and legally intolerable both for Yugoslavia as well as the overwhelming majority of honest men and women in the U.S.A. and the world at large.

(Continued from page 41)

- priest of Radovici, District of Slunj
- Hieromonach KONSTANTIN VUCUREVIC, Head of Zitomislic Monastery
- MILO VUJIC, parish priest of Radovici, District of Slunj
- Proterus JEVTO VUJOVIC, a member of the Ecclesiastical Court and archiepiscopal vicar in Mostar
- Hieromonach DOSITEJ VUKICEVIC, friar of Zitomislic Monastery
- NIKOLA ZAGORAC, parish priest of Licko Petrovo Selo, District of Zrenica
- JOVAN ZECEVIC, parish priest of the village of Boruz, District of Zepce
- SLAVKO ZJALIC, parish priest of Paklenica, District of Novska
- PETAR ZIMONJIC, Metropolitan Dabrobosanski, resident in Sarajevo
- Protodeacon LAZAR ZIVADINOVIC, secretary of the Ecclesiastical Court in Zagreb
- Proterus GLIGORIJE ZIVKOVIC, parish priest of Baocga, District of Glina

RESOLUTION OF YUGOSLAV BAR ASSOCIATION

In a resolution adopted in Belgrade on March 9, 1948, the Bar Association of Yugoslavia made an appeal to the U.S. Courts to extradite the war criminal Andrija Artuković who entered the United States illegally in 1948 and who, in World War II as minister of interior and subsequently minister of justice in the Quisling government of the puppet state of Croatia, committed numerous crimes on innocent men, women and children. The Resolution states the following:

"By an indictment of the Public Prosecutor of the City of Zagreb, in 1951, Andrija Artuković, former minister of the Quisling Pavelić Government, was charged with having in 1941 and 1942 issued orders to the Ustashi for the mass murders of the civil population on the territory of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. These orders were completely and consistently carried out so that in this way he consciously and intentionally caused the death of several thousand men, women and children which, under our criminal law and the laws of civilized countries, constitutes a grave

crime against the lives and property of men.

"The Yugoslav Government, on the grounds of this indictment and on Convention on Extradition, concluded between the Kingdom of Serbia and the Government of the United States in 1921, as well as on the basis of the Moscow Declaration on War Crimes, the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946 and the Resolution of the Sixth International Conference held in 1945, demanded of the United States, through regular diplomatic channels, the extradition of Artuković.

"The Plenum of the Yugoslav Bar Association must express its astonishment together with its full understanding of the legal technicalities that the competent organs dealing with the demand for extradition have not been able, even after a full six years, not only to decide on the demand itself but not even on some preliminary questions on which depend the decision on the main point.

"The Bar Association wishes to remind the competent United States organs handling the case of the criminal Artuković of the indisputable obligation they owe both to the laws and to the international obligations of their country as well as to the demands of justice and humanity on which today's civilization is founded.

"The Plenum of the Bar Association also points out that the extradition of the criminal Artuković is of interest not merely to the Yugoslav public. This is a matter of world interest.

(Continued on page 53)

(Continued from page 73)

not thereby rendered an offense of a "political character" within the meaning of Article VI of the above-mentioned treaty. It appears from an examination of the complaint and the indictment that it is possible that some of the offenses therein alleged to have been committed by Artuković may have been committed solely or predominantly with such intent. It is true that the Court of Appeals said: "The District Court properly took judicial notice of the fact that various factors representing different theories of government were struggling for power during this period in Croatia." Without purporting wholly to disprove the offense of a "political character," it may be stated that murder directly related to a struggle for power might well be an offense of a "political character." Even if the fact of which the District Court took judicial notice be correct, it does not appear on the face of the pleadings that all of the offenses which Artuković is therein alleged to have committed were necessarily connected with such struggle for power.

There is also a suggestion in the indictment that the acts of the defendant constituted "war crimes." Even though this might be so, it is the opinion of the Department that some of the murders alleged

to have been committed might constitute "murder" within the terms of the Extradition Treaty here involved, under the circumstances alleged, particularly in the absence of any suggestion of tactical or strategic considerations motivating each of the alleged crimes.

In making this statement the Department of State does not intend thereby to indicate whether the Secretary of State would or would not deliver Artuković to an authorized agent of the Yugoslav Government, pursuant to 18 U.S. Code, Section 3185, if there were to be an extradition hearing and if the Extradition Magistrate were to certify the record to the Secretary of State, as provided in 18 U.S. Code, Section 3184.

The Department of State would like to make known its understanding that, if there were to be an extradition hearing in the case, the following would almost certainly be some, but not necessarily all, of the additional issues to be considered by the Extradition Magistrate or subsequently by the Secretary of State, or by both:

(1) Whether or not sufficient and adequate evidence under the treaty and the laws of the United States has been adduced by the Yugoslav Government to establish the commission of any of the crimes alleged and Artuković's connection therewith;

and

(2) Whether or not the requisition for Artuković's surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character. (It is intended to distinguish this issue from the issue of whether or not a particular offense in respect of which Artuković's surrender is demanded be of a political character.)

The Department of State, therefore, is of the view that a writ of certiorari should be granted and that the Supreme Court should reverse the decision of the lower courts so that:

(1) An extradition hearing in accordance with the provisions of 18 U.S. Code, Section 3184, may take place;

(2) Evidence may be adduced at such hearing which may afford a basis for determining whether or not all of the acts alleged to have been committed by Artuković constitute crimes of a "political character"; and,

(3) Any other pertinent issues under the treaty and laws of the United States may be considered.

For the Secretary of State:

(Signed) Loftus Becker

(Typed) LOFTUS BECKER

The Legal Adviser

Master of Escape and Deception

Conveniently ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC deleted facts from this article which he wrote in December of 1948. Would he DARE tell any American that instead of "Somehow I made my way into Austria" he would say, "When Partisans with their Anglo-American allies were making Hitler's Nazi troops retreat from the territory of Yugoslavia, I retreated, too, under Nazi protection."

Would he dare tell Americans that the reason for changing his name was because he was certain ARTUKOVIC was on the war criminal list, and that he was to be captured and turned over just like the rest of his USTASHI?

"Somehow I made my way into Austria. There the English occupation troops caught me and arrested me. They put me in a camp near Spital Drau. However, after two months interrogation they released me. Subsequently, I continued to live in Austria until November, 1946.

"I then crossed into Switzerland where, for reasons of my own personal security, I assumed the fake name of Alojz Anic. I stayed in Switzerland until July, 1947. Then with the knowledge of the Swiss Ministry of Justice, I obtained personal documents for myself and my family which enabled us to travel to Ireland.

"Using the name of Anic, we stayed there until July 15, 1948. When our Swiss documents expired the Irish issued new papers and under Irish papers, they obtained a visa for entry into the United States of America.

"We arrived on a temporary visitors visa landing in New York, N.Y. in the U.S.A. on July 16, 1948. Two days later with my whole family, I arrived in Los Angeles, where I met with my relatives and my brother whom I had not seen for a full 18 years."

Yugoslavia Given Run-Around?

At the conclusion of World War II the Yugoslav Government submitted a list of war criminals, founded on a series of international documents, to the government of the United States seeking extradition of those individuals who committed atrocities against innocent people during the so-called "Independent State of Croatia." ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC—ex-cabinet minister—was also on that list.

The government of the United States did not refuse to extradite ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC stating that "he could not be traced on occupied territory under American jurisdiction."

The Yugoslav Government has never withdrawn his extradition

demand so therefore it could not lapse due to any limitation clause. There is good reason that he would have been extradited in 1946 had his whereabouts been known, because at that time and through 1947 the American authorities extradited 27 known war criminals from the American occupation zone of Germany and Austria, and the joint Anglo-American military occupation authorities had extradited 14 war criminals to Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government renewed its request for extradition when it was discovered that ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC was living in Los Angeles, California (July, 1948) in the beginning of 1951. The United States Government

was bound for continued tracing for five years of war criminals on the list but the whole case remained dormant until the new Yugoslav demand for extradition in 1951. This new demand was in compliance with the Treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Serbia from 1901 (Article 6), pursuant to which the United States was required to extradite every criminal for trial by a national Court provided that his acts did not constitute "transgressions of a political character." Appended to this demand was the indictment which had been filed in the same year (1951) at the District Court in Zagreb.

Andrija Artukovic, arrested on August 29, 1951, proved to become one of the biggest footballs in justice. ARTUKOVIC'S lawyers O'Connors and Reynolds distorting completely historical and actual facts and working on the sympathy of the well-meaning but mis-informed Americans, said at the hearing in Los Angeles, California:

"ARTUKOVIC is innocent. He is an honest man, elected by the Croatian people who were waging a struggle against the communists in Yugoslavia. The Court must not keep imprisoned an honest man, the father of four children, whose material survival depends on him.

"It is inhuman to keep ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC in prison. For the rest, the Treaty from 1901 regarding the extradition of criminals cannot be applied at all in this case, because that Treaty has been concluded between the U.S.A. and the Kingdom of Serbia, while ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC is a citizen of Croatia (Yugoslavia) and Croatia is fighting against the communists of Serbia and the communists of Yugoslavia."

Judge Pierson, Hall personally spoke with ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC and he too gained the impression that (a) ARTUKOVIC was an honest man, (b) ARTUKOVIC has a family depending on him for a living and (c) it has not been proved that the Treaty from 1901 is applicable to Croatia. The Yugoslav Government appealed the case until, finally after seven years of legal battle on technicalities the United States Supreme Court in a 7-2 decision (Black and Douglas dissenting) reversed the decision of the lower courts on January 20, 1953.)

Once Upon a Time the Cry Was "Punish War Criminals"

Even in the United Nations General Assembly there was adopted a Resolution on war crimes on August 31, 1947. Yugoslavia voiced its complaint that some criminals were not being extradited on the part of the United States and the United Kingdom. When the report was presented to Congress of the United States in the U.N. organization, President Truman said:

"In February, 1946, the General Assembly adopted at the proposal of Byelorussia a resolution regarding the extradition and punishment of war criminals. In August, 1947 Yugoslavia demanded of the U.N. Secretary General to put on the agenda of the Assembly's Second Session the question of the recommendations to be made to ensure the extradition of war criminals, traitors, quislings to those states in which the crimes had been committed. This point of the agenda was allocated to the Sixth Committee. Had it been adopted, the draft resolution proposed by Yugoslavia would have comprised the finding that certain U.N. Members were not carrying out the recommendations contained in the Resolution of the U.N. General Assembly of February, 1946.

"In open debate Yugoslavia had accused the United States and the United Kingdom and, in lesser measure, France, that they have not carried out their obligations concerning war criminals and quislings... The U.S.A. and U.K. delegations have refuted energetically these accusations. They have recalled the measures their governments had undertaken and voiced their firm resolve to extradite war criminals. Simultaneously they underlined that ordinary allegations were not sufficient to warrant extradition and that the identity and guilt of the persons sought should be proved in due measure with "prima facie" evidence.

"The Assembly confirmed the report of the Sixth Committee on war criminals, which had recommended adoption of the resolution submitted by the U.K. following co-operation with the U.S.A. The Resolution notes what has been done thus far regarding the extradition and punishment of war criminals, it recommends to the U.N. members to continue meeting their obligations for the extradition of war criminals and declares that the members desiring their extradition make the demand for such extradition serious as possible, substantiating their requests with sufficient evidence on the basis of which it could be established that a "prima facie" case existed as regards identity and guilt. The demand for submission of "prima facie" evidence represents a major stride. The provision of the Resolution that the trials of war criminals and traitors, as well as all other trials, should be founded on principles of justice, law and evidence represents a big stride in safeguarding respect for the law."

(Dept. of State. Pub. 3024, Page 80-81.
Ref. Tit. 22 U.S.C. Sec. 287 b.)

WHAT DID THE UNITED STATES SAY REGARDING THE "INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA" IN 1941?

Artukovic's supporters and misinformed Americans who help disseminate his distortions might do well to consult a history book or even check the view of the United States Government before making such imprecise geographical miscalculations and facts. Below is the view held by Americans on the status of the so-called Independent State of Croatia as was quoted by the then Undersecretary of State, Welch, who said that he was anxious on behalf of the U.S. Government "TO REITERATE THE DESIGNATION OF MY GOVERNMENT AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DUE TO THE INVASION AND PARTITION OF YUGOSLAVIA ON THE PART OF THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE TRIANGLE PACT." (IV. Bull. Dept. of State, June 7, 1941, page 683.)

Also, it might be well to point out that ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC WAS ONE OF THE WITNESSES TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES and ENGLAND and that he CAME TO POWER THROUGH THE COURTESY OF ADOLF HITLER and MUSSOLINI.

GOBBLEDYGOOKISM?

Attention South American Republics

WAR CRIMINALS MAY INFILTRATE YOUR COUNTRY

U.S. ALSO ADOPTS RESOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN MEXICO ON THE PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE.

In 1945, the United States was represented by the then Secretary of State Stettinius at the International Conference held in Mexico. The Resolution adopted is known as the Sixth Resolution of the International Conference in Mexico and reads:

"In view of the fact, that during this war the leaders, as well as numerous officials, then military and civil agents of the Axis Powers and their satellites, had committed heinous crimes, violating the laws of war, the existing treaties, the rules of international law, the criminal codes of civilized nations and the concepts of civilized life; that the individuals who committed such crimes have possibly sought, or might seek, refuge on the territories of American republics;

STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN SUCH CRIMINALS AND ORDINARY POLITICAL REFUGEES.

The International Conference on the Problems of War and Peace

DECLARES:

that the American republics, true to the principles of humanity and the laws on which their civilization is founded, condemn the war criminals and accede to the Declaration announced by Great Britain, United States of America and the Soviet Union in October, 1943 and whereby the persons guilty of and responsible for such crimes, as well as their accomplices in the commission of such crimes, shall be tried and convicted; therefore it

DECIDES:

1. To recommend to the governments of the American republics not to grant asylum to persons guilty, respectively responsible, for the commission of such crimes, nor to their accomplices.
2. To recommend to the governments of the American republics that, on demand of one of the U.N. members, and in accordance with the proceeding stated in the next paragraph, they extradite the individuals who were accused of such crimes to the U.N. member who made such a demand, or to commit them to the U.N. agency which may be established with the object of trying and punishing such criminals.
3. To require the International Legal Committee that, with due regard for different national legislations on this subject-matter, it prepare and submit for acceptance to the governments of the American republics the standards on the basis of which the status of war criminals would be established, as well as the procedure to be applied in connection with the return and extradition of such criminals."

(Pan American Union Cong. and Conf. Series No. 47, Pp. 27-28.)

PERHAPS CALIFORNIA'S NIXON, KNOWLAND or GOODWIN KNIGHT CAN TELL US?

Even while the U. S. admonished our South American Republic neighbors, forces in Europe were active to assist many USTASHI to find refuge in the United States.

It would be interesting to hear Vice President Richard Nixon explain not only to our South American neighbors but also to Americans and the whole world why in his own state of California ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, an internationally known war criminal, has been living illegally since July, 1948 enjoying all privileges and protection of the United States while still actively and openly a leader of the USTASHI in the United States whose aim is to overthrow "through the American way of life in harmony with the American tradition of freedom and independence" the government of a country—Yugoslavia—with which the United States government enjoys good, friendly diplomatic relations.

HITLER? No, PROTEGE-POGLAVNIK ANTE PAVELIC ALIAS DAL ARANYOS ARGENTINA BOUND.

"HITLER IS ALIVE"

When this rumor spread around the world—"Hitler escaped and is living in Argentina"—all USTASHI knew their POGLAVNIK was safe. For it was ANTE PAVELIC who sailed on the Italian liner S.S. Sestriere for safety in Buenos Aires, Argentina, arriving on November 6, 1944.

WHY?

PAVELIC had been captured by the U.S. Army near Salzburg and while preparations for his official trial were under way a "mysterious intervention" rendered him immune and he was released. Disguised as a monk using aliases, Father Donato and Father Gomez, Pavelic continued activities with his USTASHI as he does today from his ARGENTINE headquarters.

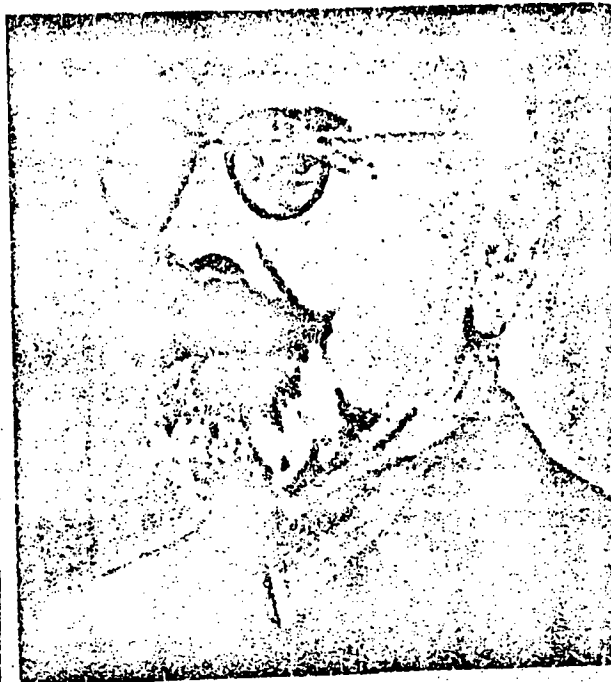


The Archbishop of Zagreb (Cardinal) Stepinac was made to the glorious USTASHI leaders on November 27, 1941. He said:

"It is not drunkards, nor murderers, nor thieves, nor rogues, nor card players who form the USTASHI. It is our (USTASHI) Fatherland, our hard-working, sober, honest, and conscientious men."

HOW HONEST IS HONEST?

When Pavelic escaped he did not neglect to steal the valuable stamp collection valued over a million dollars from the safe of the Provincial Bank of Sarajevo belonging to Josip Unger, a Jew whom USTASHI killed at Jasenovac, November, 1944.



Hitler greets Pavelic

Pavelic with Mussolini



Archbishop of Sarajevo, Dr. Ivan Sario, champion defender of Andrija Artukovic said of his 'glorious' POGLAVNIK:

"Like a giant you elevated yourself against all traitors."

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terest and, in the first place, of interest to those who during the last war fought against fascist aggression of which Artuković, in the mass murders of innocent men, women and children, was an exponent. And exactly for this reason is it surprising that certain foreign and international political organizations which have in their programs slogans on humanness and democracy, are silent when there is a matter of such a criminal as is Artuković.

The Bar Association of Yugoslavia expresses its conviction that the case of the criminal Artuković will be solved justly and in accordance with legal regulations and international obligations, while at the same time it appeals to the Courts of the United States to expedite their arrival at a decision which will satisfy the demands of the democratic public who, with justification, expect this of them.

Who Are the Political Powers Behind Andrija Artukovic

Perhaps every reader should write to:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WM. ROGERS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ask him the answers to these questions:

1. Why isn't ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, who is here in the UNITED STATES ILLEGALLY since July 16, 1948, deported under the terms of the McCarran-Walters Act?
 2. SINCE THE UNITED STATES IS A SIGNATORY TO THE INTERNATIONAL LAW - WAR CRIMINALS ACT OF WORLD WAR II-WHY SHOULDN'T ARTUKOVIC BE RETURNED TO YUGOSLAVIA, ALSO A SIGNATORY TO THIS LAW?
 3. Why are USTASHI permitted to go unpunished for threats, abuses, and even economic pressures against American citizens?
- A. Specifically, because ARTUKOVIC IS A CRIMINAL ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF HIS COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

We wish to thank all of those who helped with the compilation of the material and whose bravery in this fight against the notorious murderer and war criminal ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC goes on despite threats of bodily harm by his USTASHI operating in the United States.

We would especially like to thank Father M.P. of Youngstown, Ohio, and Father J.M. of Chicago, Illinois for outlining some of the activities of this war criminal, born in Croatia, Slavonia, Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown, Toledo, San Pedro, Buffalo, Lackawanna, San Francisco, Chicago, Buenos Aires, Rome, Berlin, and other places in Europe, Africa, etc.

We would like to thank the many newspapers, magazines, and publishers for their help.

JOSEPH JEWELL NEWS and JESS NATHAN of North Hollywood, California for the persis-

tent battle against ARTUKOVIC despite the abuses and threats by the USTASHI termites under direct supervision of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC in California.

THE BROOKLYN DAILY and JOHN McHUGH for the revealing ARTUKOVIC story brought to the American people on the east coast.

THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES for the resolution calling for the deportation of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC war criminal.

THE JEWISH PICTORIAL LEADER of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the AUFBAU of New York, and the following people in New York, Mr. S., Miss D., Mr. O., Rabbi P., and R. H.

Anonymity has been observed for fear of reprisal by USTASHI in the United States, who have already threatened anyone testifying against their leader ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC. Since the same threats were made not too many years back to an American citizen who died a mysterious violent death marked by a fire—typical of an USTASHI action—without one USTASHA in the United States held for questioning, is it not a logical procedure?

Let us forget.

Gaffney, Starcevic, McHugh
and Staff

Box 2313
Grand Central Station
New York 17, N. Y.

1941: ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC SAID TO HIS USTASHI KILLERS:

"IF YOU CAN'T KILL A SERB OR A JEW YOU ARE AN ENEMY OF THE STATE"

1958: "IT HAS MADE THOSE WHO KNOW US LOVE US MORE," ARTUKOVIC (U.S.A.)



"HIMMLER OF CROATIA"

California's Andrija Artukovic—Undesirable Alien or 'Model' Future American Citizen?